

DORLAND'S ILLUSTRATED

---

# Medical Dictionary

---

Twenty-sixth Edition

W. B. SAUNDERS COMPANY   Philadelphia   London   Toronto  
Mexico City   Sydney   Tokyo

- hyper-** [Gr. *hyper* above] a prefix signifying above, beyond, or excessive. See also words beginning *super-*.
- hyperabsorption** (hi'per-ab-sorp/shun) increased intestinal absorption of a substance.
- hyperacanthosis** (hi'per-ak'an-tho'sis) [*hyper-* + Gr. *akantha* prickly + *-osis*] acanthosis.
- hyperacid** (hi'per-as'id) [*hyper-* + L. *acidus* sour] abnormally or excessively acid.
- hyperacidaminuria** (hi'per-as'id-am'i-nu're-ah) excess of amino acids in the urine.
- hyperacidity** (hi'per-ah-sid'i-te) an excessive degree of acidity. **gastric h.**, **hyperchlorhydria**.
- hyperacusia** (hi'per-ah-koo'ze-ah) hyperacusis.
- hyperactive** (hi'per-ak'tiv) pertaining to or characterized by hyperactivity; hyperkinetic. See also *hyperkinetic syndrome*, under *syndrome*.
- hyperactivity** (hi'per-ak-tiv'i-te) abnormally increased activity. Developmental hyperactivity of children is characterized by constant motion—exploring, experimenting, etc.—and usually accompanied by distractibility and low tolerance for frustration. It usually abates during adolescence. Hyperactivity may also result from brain damage and psychoses. Called also *hyperkinesia*.
- hyperacusia** (hi'per-ah-koo'ze-ah) hyperacusis.
- hyperacusis** (hi'per-ah-ku'sis) [*hyper-* + Gr. *akousis* hearing] an exceptionally acute sense of hearing, the hearing threshold being unusually low. The term has been used to denote a painful sensitiveness to sounds, but there is no necessary relationship between the threshold of hearing and that of discomfort.
- hyperacute** (hi'per-ah-kut') extremely acute.
- hyperadenosis** (hi'per-ad'ē-no'sis) [*hyper-* + Gr. *adēn* gland + *-osis*] a condition characterized by enlargement of the glands.
- hyperadiposis** (hi'per-ad'i-po'sis) [*hyper-* + *adiposis*] extreme adiposity or fatness.
- hyperadiposity** (hi'per-ad'i-pos'i-te) hyperadiposis.
- hyperadrenalemia** (hi'per-ah-dre'nal-e'me-ah) the presence of an abnormally increased amount of adrenal secretion in the blood.
- hyperadrenalism** (hi'per-ah-dre'nal-izm) abnormally increased secretory activity of the adrenal gland.
- hyperadrenia** (hi'per-ah-dre'ne-ah) hyperadrenalism.
- hyperadrenocorticism** (hi'per-ah-dre'no-kor'ti-sizm) a condition characterized by abnormally increased functional activity of the cortex of the adrenal gland. See *Cushing's syndrome* (def. 1), under *syndrome*.
- hyperaffective** (hi'per-af-fek'tiv) pertaining to or characterized by hyperaffectivity.
- hyperaffectivity** (hi'per-af-fek-tiv'i-te) abnormally increased sensibility to mild superficial stimuli; the quality of abnormally heightened emotional reactivity.
- hyperakusis** (hi'per-ah-koo'sis) hyperacusis.
- hyperalbuminemia** (hi'per-al-bu'mi-ne'me-ah) an abnormally high albumin content of the blood.
- hyperalbuminosis** (hi'per-al-bu'mi-no'sis) a condition characterized by presence of an excess of albuminoids.
- hyperaldosteronemia** (hi'per-al'do-stēr'ōn-e'me-ah) abnormal increase in the level of aldosterone in the blood.
- hyperaldosteronism** (hi'per-al'do-stēr'ōn-izm) aldosteronism.
- hyperaldosteronuria** (hi'per-al'do-stēr'ōn-u're-ah) the presence of excessive amounts of aldosterone in the urine.
- hyperalgesia** (hi'per-al-je'ze-ah) [*hyper-* + Gr. *algēsis* pain] excessive sensitiveness or sensibility to pain. **auditory h.**, the condition in which slight noises cause pain. **muscular h.**, the condition in which slight exertion causes great pain.
- hyperalgesic** (hi'per-al-je'sik) pertaining to or characterized by hyperalgesia.
- hyperalgetic** (hi'per-al-jet'ik) hyperalgesic.
- hyperalgia** (hi'per-al-je-ah) [*hyper-* + *algia*] hyperalgesia.
- hyperalimentation** (hi'per-al'i-men-ta'shun) the ingestion or administration of a greater than optimal amount of nutrients. **parenteral h.**, the intravenous administration of the total nutrient requirements of the patient with gastrointestinal dysfunction, accomplished via a central venous catheter, usually inserted in the superior vena cava. Called also *total parenteral nutrition* and *total parenteral alimentation*.
- hyperalimementosis** (hi'per-al'i-men-to'sis) disease due to excess in eating.
- hyperalkalescence** (hi'per-al'kah-les'ens) an excess of alkalinity.
- hyperalkalinity** (hi'per-al'kah-lin'i-te) excessive alkalinity.
- hyperallantoinuria** (hi'per-ah-lan'to-in-u're-ah) an excess of allantoin in the urine.
- hyperaltonemia** (hi'per-al'o-ne'me-ah) [*hyper-* + Gr. *halssalt* + *haima* blood] excess of salts in the blood.
- hyperalphalipoproteinemia** (hi'per-al'fah-lip'o-pro'te-in-e'me-ah) the presence of abnormally high levels of  $\alpha$ -lipoproteins in the serum.
- hyperaminoacidemia** (hi'per-am'i-no-as'i-de'me-ah) presence of amino acids in the blood in excess of the normal amount.
- hyperammonemia** (hi'per-am'mo-ne'me-ah) elevated levels of ammonia or its compounds in the blood. A congenital form occurs in two types: *Type 1*, due to deficiency of carbamoyl phosphate synthetase, is marked by vomiting, lethargy, and flaccidity and by elevated plasma and urinary levels of glycine. *Type 2*, due to deficiency of ornithine transcarbamylase, is marked by vomiting, lethargy, coma, and hepatomegaly. Symptoms are aggravated by protein ingestion. Hyperammonemia may also occur in other nongenetic diseases, as in severe liver disease. Called also *ammonemia*.
- hyperammoniemia** (hi'per-ah-mo'ne-e'me-ah) hyperammonemia.
- hyperammonuria** (hi'per-am'mo-nu're-ah) increased excretion of ammonia in the urine.
- hyperamylasemia** (hi'per-am'il-ās-e'me-ah) abnormally high elevation of amylase in the blood serum.
- hyperanacinesia** (hi'per-an'ah-si-ne'ze-ah) hyperkinesia.
- hyperanakinnesia** (hi'per-an'ah-ki-ne'ze-ah) [*hyper-* + Gr. *anakinēsis* exercise + *-ia*] hyperkinesia.
- hyperandrogenism** (hi'per-an'dro-jen-izm) a state characterized or caused by an excessive secretion of androgens.
- hyperaphia** (hi'per-a'fe-ah) [*hyper-* + Gr. *haphē* touch] tactile hyperesthesia.
- hyperaphic** (hi'per-af'ik) pertaining to or characterized by hyperaphia (tactile hyperesthesia).
- hyperarousal** (hi'per-ah-row'sal) a state of increased psychological and physiological tension marked by such effects as reduced tolerance to pain, insomnia, fatigue, accentuation of personality traits, etc.
- hyperazotemia** (hi'per-az'o-te'me-ah) [*hyper-* + *azotemia*] an excess of nitrogenous matter, usually urea, in the blood.
- hyperazoturia** (hi'per-az'o-tu're-ah) presence of an excessive amount of nitrogenous matter in the urine.
- hyperbaric** (hi'per-bār'ik) [*hyper-* + Gr. *baros* weight] characterized by greater than normal pressure or weight; applied to gases under greater than atmospheric pressure, as hyperbaric oxygen, or to a solution of greater specific gravity than another taken as a standard of reference.
- hyperbarism** (hi'per-bar'izm) the condition resulting from exposure to ambient gas pressure or atmospheric pressures that exceed the pressure within body tissues, fluids, and cavities.
- hyperbasophilic** (hi'per-bas'o-fil'ik) staining intensely with basic dyes.
- hyperbetalipoproteinemia** (hi'per-ba'tah-lip'o-pro'te-in-e'me-ah) increased accumulation of  $\beta$ -lipoproteins in the blood. **familial h.**, **familial hyperlipoproteinemia**, **type IIa**.
- hyperbicarbonatemia** (hi'per-bi-kar'bo-nāt-e'me-ah) the presence of an excessive amount of bicarbonate in the blood.
- hyperbilirubinemia** (hi'per-bil'i-roo'bi-ne'me-ah) excessive concentrations of bilirubin in the blood, which may lead to jaundice; the hyperbilirubinemias are classified as conjugated or unconjugated, according to the predominant form of bilirubin in the blood. **congenital h.**, **Crigler-Najjar syndrome**. **conjugated h.**, that due to defective excretion of conjugated bilirubin by the liver cells or to anatomic obstruction to bile flow within the liver or in the extrahepatic bile duct system, it includes Dubin-Johnson syndrome and Rotor's syndrome. **constitutional h.**, Gilbert's disease. **neonatal h.**, a mild, transient, "physiological" hyperbilirubinemia of the unconjugated type occurring in the normal neonate; a transient familial form also occurs, with onset of jaundice within four days after birth, which may lead to kernicterus. **unconjugated h.**, that due to excessive bilirubin production (hemolysis), to defective clearance of bilirubin from the blood by the liver, or to defective conjugation by the liver; it includes hemolytic states, Crigler-Najjar syndrome, Gilbert's syndrome, and neonatal hyperbilirubinemia.
- hyperblastosis** (hi'per-blas-to'sis) [*hyper-* + Gr. *blastos* germ] an overgrowth of some specific tissue.
- hyperbrachycephalic** (hi'per-brak'e-sē-fal'ik) having a cephalic index of 85.5 or more.
- hyperbrachycephaly** (hi'per-brak'e-sē-fah-le) the condition of being hyperbrachycephalic.
- hyperbradykininemia** (hi'per-brad'ē-ki'nin-e'me-ah) elevated levels of bradykinin in the blood, marked by a feeling of warmth, flushing, wheezing, or nausea.
- hyperbradykininism** (hi'per-brad'ē-ki'nin-izm) a syndrome characterized by high plasma levels of bradykinin, in which standing produces a fall in systolic blood pressure, an increase in diastolic pressure and heart rate, and a purplish discoloration and ecchymoses over the legs.
- hyperbulia** (hi'per-bu'le-ah) [*hyper-* + Gr. *boulē* will] morbid development of the will; excessive wilfulness.
- hypercalcemia** (hi'per-kal-se'me-ah) [*hyper-* + *calcium* + Gr.

**nitrosobacteria** (ni-tro'so-bak-te're-ah) plural of *nitrosobacterium*.

**nitrosobacterium** (ni-tro'so-bak-te're-um), pl. *nitrosobacteria*. A microorganism that oxidizes nitrites to nitrates.

**Nitrosococcus** (ni'tro-so-kok'us) [L. *nitrosus* full of soda + Gr. *kokkos* berry] a genus of microorganisms of the family Nitrobacteraceae, suborder Pseudomonadineae, order Pseudomonadales, occurring as large spherical, nonmotile cells, which oxidize ammonia to nitrite. The type species is *N. nitrosus*.

**Nitrosocystis** (ni-tro'so-sis'tis) a genus of microorganisms of the family Nitrobacteraceae, suborder Pseudomonadineae, order Pseudomonadales, occurring as ellipsoidal or elongated cells which unite in cystlike compact rounded aggregates, and oxidizing ammonia to nitrite. It includes two species, *N. coccoïdes* and *N. javanensis*.

**Nitrosogloea** (ni-tro'so-gle'ah) a genus of microorganisms of the family Nitrobacteraceae, suborder Pseudomonadineae, order Pseudomonadales, occurring as ellipsoidal or rod-shaped bacteria, embedded in slime to form zoogloea, and oxidizing ammonia to nitrite. It includes three species, *N. membranacea*, *N. merismoides*, and *N. schizobacteroides*.

**nitroso-indol** (ni-tro'so-in'dol) a compound which gives a red reaction when indol is treated with sulfuric acid and potassium nitrite.

**Nitrosomonas** (ni-tro'so-mo'nas) [L. *nitrosus* full of soda + Gr. *monas* unit] a genus of microorganisms of the family Nitrobacteraceae, suborder Pseudomonadineae, order Pseudomonadales, occurring as nonmotile ellipsoidal cells, which oxidize ammonia to nitrite more rapidly than other genera of the family. It includes two species, *N. europaea* and *N. monocellula*.

**Nitrospira** (ni-tro'so-spi'rah) [L. *nitrosus* full of soda + *spira* coil] a genus of microorganisms of the family Nitrobacteraceae, suborder Pseudomonadineae, order Pseudomonadales, occurring as spiral-shaped cells which oxidize ammonia to nitrite very slowly. It includes two species, *N. antarctica* and *N. brienensis*.

**nitroso substitution** (ni-tro'so-sub'sti-tu'shun) the substitution of the radical nitroxyl for some other radical or atom in a compound.

**nitrosourea** (ni-tro'so-u-re'ah) any of a group of lipid-soluble compounds that function as alkylating agents, and which, because of their ability to penetrate the central nervous system, have been used as antineoplastic in the treatment of meningeal leukemia and brain tumors.

**Nitrostat** (ni'tro-stat) trademark for a preparation of nitroglycerin.

**nitrosugars** (ni'tro-shug'erz) a class of substances which have been used in the treatment of angina pectoris.

**nitrosyl** (ni'tro-sil) the univalent radical NO.

**nitrous** (ni'trus) pertaining to nitrogen in its lowest valency. **n. oxide**, a colorless gas,  $N_2O$ , having a sweetish taste and a pleasant odor and used as a general anesthetic or analgesic; called also *nitrogen monoxide*, *factitious air*, and *laughing gas*.

**Nitrovas** (ni'tro-vas) trademark for a preparation of nitroglycerin.

**nitroxyl** (ni-trok'sil) the radical  $NO_2$ .

**nitryl** (ni'tril) nitroxyl.

**nivazol** (ni'vah-zöl) chemical name: 2'(4-fluorophenyl)-2'H-pregna-2,4-dien-20-yno[3,2-c]pyrazol-17 $\alpha$ -ol; a glucocorticoid,  $C_{25}H_{31}FN_2O$ .

**nivemycin** (niv'e-mi'sin) neomycin.

**nivimedone sodium** (ni-vi'mē-dōn) chemical name: 5,6-dimethyl-2-nitro-1H-indene-1,3(2H)-dione ion(1-)-sodium monohydrate; an antiallergic agent,  $C_{11}H_{15}NNaO_4 \cdot H_2O$ .

**NK**, abbreviation for *Nomenklatur Kommission*, a committee of the Anatomical Society of Germany which has given supplementary names to the terminology of anatomy.

**nl**, nanoliter.

**N.L.N.**, National League for Nursing.

**Nm**, abbreviation for *L. nux moscha'ta*, nutmeg.

**nm**, nanometer.

**N.M.A.**, National Malaria Association; National Medical Association.

**NMRI**, Naval Medical Research Institute, part of the National Naval Medical Center.

**N.M.S.S.**, National Multiple Sclerosis Society.

**N-Multistix** (mul'ti-stiks) trademark for a reagent strip for testing urine specimens for protein, glucose, ketones, bilirubin, occult blood, urobilinogen, nitrite, and to indicate urinary pH.

**nn**, abbreviation for *L. nervi* (nerves).

**N.N.D.**, *New and Nonofficial Drugs*, former annual publication of the American Medical Association containing descriptions of agents proposed for use in or on the human body in the prevention, diagnosis, or treatment of disease, which have been evaluated by the Council on Drugs of the A.M.A.

**NO**, nitric oxide.

**$N_2O$** , dinitrogen monoxide (nitrous oxide).

**No**, chemical symbol for *nobelium*.

**No**, abbreviation of *L. nu'mero*, "to the number of."

**Nobel prize** (no-bel') [Alfred Bernard Nobel, Swedish chemist and engineer, 1833-1896; the inventor of dynamite, under the terms of whose will the prizes were established] an award usually given annually for outstanding achievement in chemistry, physics, medicine and physiology, literature, and in the interest of world peace. First presented in 1901. An award for achievement in economics has since been added.

**nobelium** (no-be'le-um) [Alfred Bernard Nobel] the chemical element of atomic number 102, atomic weight 253, symbol No, obtained in 1958 by bombardment of  $^{24}Cm$  with  $^{12}C$  ions in a heavy ion linear accelerator.

**Noble's position** (no'b'lyz) [Charles Percy Noble, American gynecologist, 1863-1935] see under *position*.

**Nocard's bacillus** [Edmond Isidore Étienne Nocard, French veterinarian, 1850-1903] *Salmonella typhimurium*.

**Nocardia** (no-kar'de-ah) [Edmond Isidore Étienne Nocard] a genus of actinomycetes of the family Actinomycetaceae, order Actinomycetales, separable into 40 or more species, of which a few are pathogenic and the remainder saprophytic forms. They are aerobic, fragment into bacillary or coccoid forms, and produce chains of spores by simple fragmentation of hyphal branches. Called also *Streptothrix*. **N. asteroides**, an acid-fast filamentous actinomycete producing pulmonary infection in man that simulates tuberculosis. The disease, considered to be an opportunistic infection, sometimes becomes systemic and may be fatal. See *nocardiosis*. **N. brasiliensis**, an acid-fast species found in soil, which causes nocardiosis and maduromycosis in man. It is particularly prevalent in Mexico and South America, but has been reported worldwide. **N. caviae**, *N. otitidis-caviarum*. **N. farcinica**, a species of acid-fast filamentous actinomycetes of uncertain classification, associated with a disease in cattle resembling tuberculosis; it is probably identical with *N. asteroides*. See *cattle farcy*, under *farcy*. **N. madurae**, *Actinomadura madurae*. **N. otitidis-caviae**, from an ear infection in guinea pigs and from soil in the United States and India; the species is related to *N. asteroides* and causes some cases of nocardiosis and maduromycosis.

**nocardial** (no-kar'de-al) pertaining to or caused by *Nocardia*.

**nocardiasis** (no'kar-di'ah-sis) nocardiosis.

**nocardin** (no-kar'din) an antibiotic substance from *Nocardia coeliaca*, active against tubercle bacilli.

**nocardiosis** (no-kar-de-o'sis) an acute or chronic suppurative infection, usually of the lungs but with a marked tendency to spread to any organ of the body, especially to the brain; abscess formation occurs in any organ, most commonly in the lungs, brain, or skin or subcutaneous tissue. Lung abscesses tend to cavitate with time. The causative agent in most instances is *Nocardia asteroides*, but *N. brasiliensis* and *N. caviae* cause occasional cases.

**Nochti** (nok'te-ah) a genus of small nematode worms. **N. nochi**, a species of worms found in and apparently causing the production of tumors in the stomachs of Javanese monkeys.

**noci-** (no'se) [L. *nocere* to injure] a combining form denoting relation to injury or to a noxious or deleterious agent or influence.

**nociassociation** (no'se-ah-so'se-a'shun) the unconscious discharge of nervous energy under the stimulus of trauma, as in surgical shock.

**nociceptive** (no'se-sep'tiv) [*noci-* + L. *capere* to receive] receiving injury; said of a receptive neuron for painful sensations.

**nociceptor** (no'se-sep'tor) a receptor which is stimulated by injury; a receptor for pain. Cf. *beneceptor* and *ceptor* (def. 2).

**nocifensor** (no'se-fen'sor) [*noci-* + L. *fendere* to defend] Sir Thomas Lewis' name for a system of nerves in the skin and mucous membranes which are concerned with local defense against injury.

**noci-influence** (no'se-in'floo-ens) injurious or traumatic influence.

**nociperception** (no'se-per-sep'shun) the perception by the system of injurious (traumatic) stimuli.

**nocodazole** (no-ko'dah-zöl) chemical name: [5-(2-thienylcarbonyl)-1H-benzimidazolecarbamoyl]methyl ester; an antineoplastic,  $C_{18}H_{11}N_5O_3S$ .

**Noct**, abbreviation for *L. noc'te*, at night.

**noctalbuminuria** (nok'tal-bu'mi-nu're-ah) [*L. nox* night + *albuminuria*] the presence of excessive amounts of albumin in the urine secreted during the night.

**noctambulation** (nok'tam-bu-la'shun) [*L. noctambulatio*; *nox* night + *ambulare* to walk] somnambulism, def. 1.

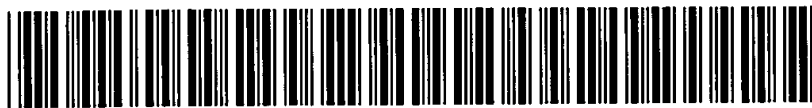
**noctambulic** (nok'tam-bu'lik) pertaining to or marked by sleep walking (somnambulism).

**Noctec** (nok'tek) trademark for preparations of chloral hydrate.

**noctiphobia** (nok'te-to'be-ah) [*L. nox* night + *phobia*] morbid dread of night and its darkness and silence.

**Noct. maneq.** abbreviation for *L. noc'te mane'que*, at night and in the morning.

**nocturia** (nok-tu're-ah) [*L. nox* night + Gr. *ouron* urine + *-ia*] excessive urination at night.



Creation date: 01-10-2004  
Indexing Officer: HLE11 - LE HUNG  
Team: OIPEBackFileIndexing  
Dossier: 08716531

Legal Date: 09-15-1997

No.	Doccode	Number of pages
1	CTFR	11
2	892	1
3	NPL	4
4	NPL	3

Total number of pages: 19

Remarks:

Order of re-scan issued on .....